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and deaths reported as due to cholera are therefore 324 and 289, respectively. Reports from Macao indicate that that city is at present suffering from a sharp epidemic of cholera. This condition, following the recent heavy rains, can be understood when it is known that the city water supply comes from wells or is carried from streams by coolies.

A telegram from the United States consul at Foochow states that there is "absolutely no" cholera in that district.

There was a decided increase in the number of plague cases in this city during the week, 52 cases and 50 deaths having been reported. Of the total cases, 51 were Chinese and 1 was an European. The total plague figures thus far this year are, therefore, 188 cases and 180 deaths as compared with 956 cases and 896 deaths during the same period last year—that is, from January 1 to June 1. One case of enteric fever, an European, was also reported during the week.

The mortality statistics of the colony for the month of March, 1902, show that there was a total of 422 deaths from all causes. Of this number, 19 were among the British and foreign population.

The percentage of mortality among the British and foreign community was 20.7 per 1,000 per annum; among the Chinese land population, 17.4 per 1,000; among the Chinese harbor population, 10.9 per 1,000, and among the whole population, excluding army and navy, 16.6 per 1,000 per annum.

Of the total deaths reported, 10 were due to smallpox, 2 to enteric fever, 27 to cholera, 13 to choleraic diarrhea, 19 to diarrhea, 1 to dysentery, 1 to bubonic plague, 20 to malaria, 23 to beriberi, 15 to tuberculosis, 5 to meningitis, 7 to idiopathic tetanus, 35 to bronchitis, 52 to pneumonia, 68 to phthisis, and 8 to other respiratory diseases.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

COLOMBIA.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *June 24, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 23, 1902:

Population according to census, not obtainable. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 2. Prevailing diseases, malarial in character. One of the above deaths (a soldier) due to malarial pneumonia and the other to incised wound of left lung—accidental machete wound. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 18, steamship *Mount Vernon*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Hispania*; crew, 22; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. June 21, steamship *Alabama*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.